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**ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

GERALD HESTER, on behalf of himself  
and all others similarly situated,

**Plaintiff,**

Case No.: 2:09-CV-00117-RLH-RJJ

## **VISION AIRLINES, INC.**

**Defendant.**

**THE CLASS' SUPPLEMENT IN SUPPORT OF ITS RENEWED MOTION  
TO COMPEL**

Plaintiff Gerald Hester (“Plaintiff” or “Hester”), on behalf of the Class, hereby files the Class’ Supplement in Support of its Renewed Motion to Compel (“Supplement”). Plaintiff filed the Renewed Motion to Compel (“Renewed Motion”) on January 11, 2010, and the Renewed Motion has been ripe since February 18, 2010. Since the March 2, 2010 hearing on the Renewed Motion, counsel for the Class deposed Vision Airlines Inc.’s (“Vision”) 30(b)(6) corporate representatives, William Acor (“Acor”), Chief Executive Officer, David Meers (“Meers”), Senior Executive Vice President, and Brian Daggett (“Daggett”), Air Bridge Program Manager,

1 on March 16, 17, and 18, 2010. The 30(b)(6) corporate representatives Vision produced were  
2 unprepared to testify and were unable to testify on all of the topics identified in the Notice of  
3 Deposition (“Plaintiff’s Notice,” attached hereto as Ex. A), including what efforts Vision  
4 undertook to gather documents responsive to Plaintiff’s Narrowed Requests (Plaintiff’s  
5 Narrowed Requests, attached hereto as Ex. B). Furthermore, these corporate representatives  
6 confirmed, as set forth in the Renewed Motion: (1) there are additional documents responsive to  
7 Plaintiff’s Narrowed Requests that Vision withheld and failed to produce; and (2) Vision  
8 unilaterally redacted pertinent information, without any basis in privilege, from its documents,  
9 even though the Court has entered a protective order [D.E. 34] in this case. Accordingly, the  
10 Class files this Supplement to inform the Court about this newly discovered information, which  
11 further supports the arguments in the Renewed Motion.

13 **I. ARGUMENT**

14 **A. VISION’S 30(b)(6) WITNESSES WERE UNPREPARED AND UNABLE TO**  
**TESTIFY ON WHAT EFFORTS VISION UNDERTOOK TO GATHER**  
**DOCUMENTS RESPONSIVE TO PLAINTIFF’S NARROWED REQUESTS**

15 Vision’s 30(b)(6) corporate representatives were unprepared and unable to testify on  
16 what efforts Vision undertook to search for and produce documents responsive to Plaintiff’s  
17 Narrowed Requests, even though this topic was clearly identified in Plaintiff’s Notice. This,  
18 however, is not the first time Vision produced unprepared 30(b)(6) corporate representatives to  
19 testify in this litigation. Vision produced two unprepared 30(b)(6) corporate representatives for  
20 deposition on September 11, 2009, who were unable to testify about what efforts Vision  
21 undertook to search for and produce responsive documents. Now, after the taking of the  
22 depositions of five different 30(b)(6) corporate representatives, Vision has still failed to produce  
23 a witness capable of testifying on this subject, despite Vision’s affirmative duty to adequately  
24 prepare and educate its 30(b)(6) witnesses to testify knowledgably on the topics identified in  
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1 Plaintiff's Notice. This failure to adequately educate its 30(b)(6) witnesses on this topic  
2 constitutes a failure to appear and is sanctionable under Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(d).

3 Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6), a party may provide notice of matters for  
4 examination to an organization, including corporations. "That organization is then required to  
5 designate one or more persons to testify about the matters noticed, and such persons must 'testify  
6 about information known or reasonably available to the organization.'" *Pioneer Drive, LLC v.*  
7 *Nissan Diesel Am., Inc.*, 262 F.R.D. 552, 558 (D. Mont. 2009) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6)).  
8 The purpose of this rule is to ensure efficient discovery with corporate entities, *Resolution Trust*  
9 *Corp. v. S. Union Co., Inc.*, 985 F.2d 196, 197 (5th Cir. 1993), and to prevent "floundering  
10 depositions of agents who lack authority over the matter, or knowledge about the matter."  
11 *Pioneer*, 262 F.R.D. at 558. Thus, "the corporate party . . . has an affirmative duty to educate  
12 and to prepare the designated representative for deposition," *id.*, because the designee must  
13 testify to more than just what the representative personally knows but speaks for the organization  
14 as a whole and must make efforts to do so. *United States v. Taylor*, 166 F.R.D. 356, 361 (M.D.  
15 N.C.), *aff'd*, 166 F.R.D. 367 (1996). "By its very nature, a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition notice  
16 requires the responding party to prepare a designated representative so that he or she can testify  
17 on matters not only within his or her personal knowledge, but also on matters reasonably known  
18 by the responding entity." *Great Am. Ins. Co. of New York v. Vegas Const. Co., Inc.*, 251 F.R.D.  
19 534, 539 (D. Nev. 2008) (quoting *Alliance v. Dist. of Columbia*, 437 F. Supp. 2d 32, 37 (D. D.C.  
20 2006)). Accordingly, producing an unprepared 30(b)(6) witness is tantamount to failing to appear  
21 and is sanctionable under Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(d). *Black Horse Lane Assoc., L.P. v. Dow Chem.*  
22 *Corp.*, 228 F.3d 275, 304 (3d Cir. 2000) (affirming monetary sanction).

23 Here, Vision failed to produce a 30(b)(6) corporate representative able to testify  
24 knowledgably on the topics identified in Plaintiff's Notice, including what efforts Vision  
25

undertook to search for and produce documents responsive to Plaintiff's Narrowed Requests, because Vision did not prepare any of its 30(b)(6) corporate representatives. Daggett spent “[l]ess than an hour” preparing to testify as Vision’s 30(b)(6) corporate representative, (30(b)(6) Dep. Trans. p. 39, attached hereto as Ex. C), reviewed only “one document” in preparation for the deposition (*id.* at p. 38), and did not speak with any other Vision personnel in preparation for the deposition (*id.* at p. 38-39). Meers spent only “ten minutes” preparing for the deposition, did not review any documents prior to the deposition (*id.* at 268), and did not undertake any additional efforts to prepare to testify as Vision’s 30(b)(6) corporate representative. Similarly, Acor did “very little” to prepare to testify as Vision’s 30(b)(6) corporate representative. (*Id.* at p. 531.) Specifically, he did not speak with Vision’s counsel prior to testifying as Vision’s 30(b)(6) corporate representative because Vision’s counsel “was late for breakfast” on the morning of the deposition, did not speak with any Vision personnel to prepare for the deposition, and did not review any documents prior to the deposition. (*Id.*)

Vision’s overall failure to prepare its 30(b)(6) corporate representatives prevented them from testifying knowledgeably about the topics identified in Plaintiff’s Notice, including what efforts Vision undertook to search for and produce documents responsive to Plaintiff’s Narrowed Requests. Specifically, topic eight in Plaintiff’s Notice stated:

Vision’s efforts and procedures relating to or undertaken in the course of responding to document requests in this litigation, including: (a) the identities of all individuals from whom documents were requested and/or collected, as well as the identities of individuals who may be in possession of documents but from whom such documents have not yet been collected, (b) the locations from which documents were collected, and the locations from which documents have not yet been collected, (c) the decisions concerning whom to ask for documents and where to look for documents, (d) the review by attorneys, employees, or agents undertaken in determining the responsiveness of individual documents, (e) the internal monitoring of compliance with document requests, and (f) the physical production of documents and things.

Furthermore, topic ten stated, “Vision’s efforts and procedures relating to and undertaken

1 in the course of collecting documents in response to Plaintiff's document requests."

2 Despite clearly identifying these topics, none of Vision's 30(b)(6) witnesses were able to  
 3 testify as to what action Vision undertook to obtain documents responsive to Plaintiff's  
 4 Narrowed Requests. Rather, the 30(b)(6) witnesses could only testify as to what action  
 5 they took in their individual capacities to gather responsive documents.<sup>1</sup> This, however,  
 6 is not sufficient because Vision "has an affirmative duty to educate and to prepare the  
 7 designated representative for deposition," because the designee testifies for the  
 8 organization as a whole. *Resolution Trust Corp.*, 985 F.2d at 197. Here, Vision failed to  
 9 adequately prepare its 30(b)(6) corporate representatives, because none of them were able  
 10 to testify beyond their individual knowledge as to what documents Vision searched for  
 11 and gathered in response to Plaintiff's Narrowed Requests. Vision's decision to produce  
 12 unprepared 30(b)(6) witnesses is tantamount to failing to appear and is sanctionable  
 13 under Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(d). *Black Horse*, 228 F.3d at 304.<sup>2</sup>

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17 <sup>1</sup> Daggett testified that he had limited knowledge on topics eight and ten and could only testify about his, and not  
 Vision's, efforts to search for and gather documents responsive to Plaintiff's Narrowed Requests. (Ex. C at pp. 21,  
 18 23.) Similarly, Meers testified that he could only discuss what actions he took individually and not Vision's  
 19 collective efforts to gather documents responsive to Plaintiff's Narrowed Requests. (*Id.* at pp. 375-379.) Acor also  
 20 testified that he had no knowledge on topic eight in Plaintiff's Notice (*id.* at p. 535), and when asked about what  
 efforts Vision undertook to search for and produce documents responsive to Plaintiff's Narrowed Requests he  
 instructed Plaintiff's counsel to speak with Daggett (*id.* at 594).

21 <sup>2</sup> At issue in this case is Vision's overall lack of production of documents to Plaintiff. This has been the subject of  
 Plaintiff's Motion to Compel [D.E. 49] and Plaintiff's Renewed Motion to Compel [D.E. 93]. Topic twelve in  
 Plaintiff's Notice states, "[l]aws, rules, regulations that govern Vision's retention or preservation of documents  
 relating to its dealings with CSC, Capital Aviation, McNeil, or any branch, division, or agency of the United States  
 government that relate to the Air Bridge or the Air Bridge Contract, and Vision's efforts to comply with such laws,  
 rules, or regulations." The purpose of this topic was to help Plaintiff identify what types of documents Vision was  
 required to retain as a government subcontractor and what types of documents Vision should have produced to  
 Plaintiff – which, in large part, Vision has failed to do. Pursuant to Vision's contract with Capital Aviation, Inc.  
 ("Capital Aviation"), it stated that "invoice documentation shall be made available at any time from the date of this  
 Agreement until three (3) years after 'final' payment hereunder." (Capital Aviation Contract at p. 2, attached hereto  
 as Ex. D.) Final payment was not made until sometime in 2009. Therefore, Vision should still have these  
 documents available to produce to Plaintiff. Despite noticing this topic for deposition, none of Vision's witnesses  
 were able to testify on this topic. (See Ex. C at pp. 24, 281, 536.) Again, this is another example of Vision's effort  
 to prevent Plaintiff from ascertaining what type of documents Vision has in its possession and should have produced  
 to Plaintiff.

1       **B. VISION'S 30(b)(6) WITNESSES CONFIRMED THAT VISION HAS**  
2       **DOCUMENTS RESPONSIVE TO PLAINTIFF'S NARROWED**  
3       **REQUESTS THAT IT HAS NOT PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION**

4              Vision's 30(b)(6) witnesses confirmed that Vision has documents responsive to  
5 Plaintiff's Narrowed Requests that it has not produced in this litigation. In particular, Vision has  
6 not produced all of the modifications to its contract with McNeil Technologies, Inc. ("McNeil"),  
7 and has not produced its bid proposals or any of the communications surrounding its bid for the  
8 Air Bridge Contract that it provided to McNeil. Furthermore, Vision has not produced a single  
9 communication between it and McNeil that relates to the Air Bridge Contract, even though  
10 Vision's 30(b)(6) witnesses have testified to the existence of such documents and  
11 communications. Accordingly, the Court must order Vision to conduct a good faith search to  
12 locate all of the documents that Vision previously agreed to produce to Plaintiff.

13              Vision failed to produce to Plaintiff all of the modifications to its contract with McNeil.  
14 Specifically, Narrowed Request No. 2, states, "Vision has previously agreed to provide us with  
15 all contracts between or among any of Vision, Capital Aviation, CSC, and McNeil that relate to  
16 the Airbridge program, including any modifications and addendums to those contracts." With  
17 respect to its contract with McNeil, Vision produced only a heavily redacted version of the  
18 McNeil contract with no addendums or modifications. However, Meers testified that there were  
19 at least "22 or 24" modifications to the McNeil contract (Ex. C at p. 417), and that those  
20 modifications are currently in Vision's possession (*id.* at 418). Meers went on to testify that the  
21 McNeil contract is "an incrementally funded contract . . . [s]o it's been modified a number of  
22 times to increase funding." (*Id.*) These funding modifications are significant because each time  
23 the overall funding of the McNeil contract is increased the amount of the individual line items  
24 also increase, one of which is for hazard pay for Vision's employees. Even though Vision  
25 agreed to produce these documents it has failed to provide them to Plaintiff.  
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1 Furthermore, Meers testified that Vision submitted bid proposals to McNeil which it has  
 2 not produced to Plaintiff. Vision previously agreed in Narrowed Request No. 3 to "provide us  
 3 with any bids or proposals that relate to any or all of the contracts between or among any of  
 4 Vision, Capital Aviation, CSC, or McNeil for the Airbridge Program." Meers testified that  
 5 Vision prepared at least one, if not more, bid proposals that it submitted to McNeil for the Air  
 6 Bridge Contract. (*Id.* at pp. 421-424.) Moreover, Meers also testified that there were  
 7 communications between McNeil and Vision that related to Vision's bid proposal for the Air  
 8 Bridge Contract. (*Id.* at p. 423.) Despite promising to provide Plaintiff with these documents,  
 9 Vision has failed to produce them.

10

11 **C. VISION UNILATERALLY REDACTED PERTINENT INFORMATION FROM**  
 12 **ITS DOCUMENTS EVEN THOUGH THE COURT HAS ENTERED A**  
 13 **PROTECTIVE ORDER IN THIS CASE AND VISION HAS NO PRIVILEGE TO**  
 14 **REDACT THAT INFORMATION**

15 Vision unilaterally redacted pertinent and responsive information from its documents  
 16 even though the Court has entered a valid protective order in this case and Vision has no  
 17 privilege to redact this information. Despite repeated requests for the basis of Vision's  
 18 redactions, Vision has provided none to Plaintiff. Indeed, Vision has never produced a privilege  
 19 log in this matter. Moreover, Vision's 30(b)(6) witnesses testified that Vision has the non-  
 20 redacted versions of the documents in its immediate possession and control. (Ex. C. at pp. 473-  
 21 74.) The effect of Vision's unilateral redaction of documents has rendered its production of  
 22 documents nearly worthless, because Vision has removed all of the pertinent information or  
 23 obscured much of it and left the Class with indecipherable bits and pieces of information.

24 Courts have consistently held that it is not appropriate for parties to unilaterally redact  
 25 information from original documents without a recognized basis in privilege, which has been  
 26 appropriately logged. For example, in *Howell v. City of New York*, No. CV-06-6347  
 27 (ERK)(VVP), 2007 WL 2815738, at \*2 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 25, 2007), the court held that "it is not

the practice of this court to permit parties to selectively excise from otherwise discoverable documents those portions they deem not to be relevant. To do so would require a finding of ‘good cause’ based on a need ‘to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppressions, or undue burden or expense.’” Furthermore, the practice of unilateral redaction is disfavored because:

the practice frequently gives rise to suspicion that relevant material harmful to the producing party has been obscured. It also tends to make documents confusing and difficult to use. All too often, the practice results in litigation of collateral issues and in camera review of documents by the Court, with the result that the time of both counsel and the Court is wasted. These drawbacks ordinarily outweigh the minimal harm that may result from disclosure of some irrelevant material.

*Meditronic Sofamor Danek, Inc. v. Michelson*, No. 01-2373-GV, 2002 WL 33003691, at \*5 (W.D. Tenn. Jan 20, 2002) (quoting *In re Medeva Sec. Litig.*, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21895, at \*8 (C.D. Cal. May 30, 1995)).

Here, Vision has redacted pertinent and relevant evidence without offering any explanation. For example, an examination of the document below reveals how Vision has redacted highly relevant and pertinent information from its invoices. The invoice below reflects the amounts Vision billed for "hazardous duty bonus" on behalf of its employees in January, February, and March 2007. (Vision Invoice, attached hereto as Ex. E.) Vision has redacted all of the January numbers, left only six numbers in the February column, redacted all of the March numbers, and redacted all of the totals.

1                   **Vision Airlines**  
 2                   Phase III Air Bridge  
 3                   Enter Data in Yellow Blocks

Month of	January, 2007	February, 2007	March, 2007	Total
Program Billing	Vision Total	Vision Total	Vision Total	
Aircraft (2) Lease/Debt Service	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
Insurance - Hull and Liability Standard	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
Flight Deck Crew	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ 384.82	\$ [REDACTED]
Flight Deck Crew Benefits	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ 88.46	\$ [REDACTED]
Hazardous Duty Bonus	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ 120.19	\$ [REDACTED]
Crew Training	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
Cabin Crew	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ 207.69	\$ [REDACTED]
Cabin Crew Benefits	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ 47.77	\$ [REDACTED]
Hazardous Duty Bonus	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ 80.13	\$ [REDACTED]
General & Administration - Vision	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
G & A Vision Discount	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
<b>Total Fixed Cost Per Hour</b>	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
<b>Total Weekly Fixed Cost</b>	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]

12                 A review of this invoice makes clear that Vision is deliberately and intentionally  
 13                  preventing Plaintiff from ascertaining the amounts it billed for hazardous duty bonus and  
 14                  the other amounts it billed for the Air Bridge Program's line items. Plaintiff is left with  
 15                  only bits and pieces of information, as Vision has removed the amounts it billed for  
 16                  “hazardous duty bonus” in three of the four columns, which is the very subject matter of  
 17                  this litigation.<sup>3</sup>

19                  Vision's redactions, however, are not isolated. Vision has unilaterally redacted  
 20                  numerous documents that it has produced in this case. As evidenced below, Vision has  
 21                  again redacted certain pertinent information from its invoices during the McNeil phase of  
 22                  the Air Bridge Contract. (McNeil Invoice, attached hereto as Ex. F.) All of the black  
 23                  boxes on the document below are redactions Vision made to the invoices it produced to  
 24                  Plaintiff. Again, Vision removed all of the financial information from the invoice

27                  <sup>3</sup> Vision's redactions are entirely random and wholly inconsistent. Why Vision would redact the amounts for  
 28                  “hazardous duty bonus” for January and March, but leave them for February is utterly baffling and reflects the lack  
                       of any basis in privilege for these redactions.

depriving the Class of essential information necessary to prosecute this action.

The financial information is highly relevant to the Class' claims because it impacts the Class' theory of liability, and Vision has raised it as a defense in its depositions. Specifically, Acor testified in his deposition that if the Class added up the line items for employee pay and hazardous duty bonus, that the Class would be able to determine the total amount of money Vision's employees were entitled to receive under the Air Bridge Contract. (Ex. C. at pp. 600-01.) The Class, however, cannot do that unless Vision provides it with the non-redacted documents with the financial information necessary to determine the amounts Vision billed for and the payments it ultimately received from the United States government.

Furthermore, Vision uses its redactions as an offensive weapon to prevent the

Class from understanding the few documents it has produced in this litigation. For example, the document below is so heavily redacted that Vision has completely obscured what the document is or how it relates to the litigation. (Vision Price Basis, attached hereto as Ex. G.) While the Class is able to determine that “hazardous duty bonus” for the “flight crew and cabin crew” were part of Vision’s price basis, the Class is unable to determine what period of time this document relates to or what the other cost line items contained. Simply put, Vision’s heavily redacted documents prevent the Class from prosecuting this case.

Moreover, Vision has not even attempted to advance any showing of "good cause" as to why it should be permitted to redact these documents, because it cannot. *Howell*, No. CV-06-6347 (ERK)(VVP), 2007 WL 2815738 at \*2. Vision has also failed to provide the Class with a privilege log in this matter that would reflect the basis for

1 Vision's unilateral redactions. Accordingly, Vision must be required to produce the non-  
2 redacted version of all documents redacted on any basis, as the Court has entered a valid  
3 protective order in this case.

4 **II. CONCLUSION**

5 The Class is simply seeking to obtain the documents from Vision that Vision promised to  
6 produce to the Class in their non-redacted format. The Class cannot move this case forward until  
7 it receives the documents from Vision necessary to prepare its case for trial. Plaintiff  
8 respectfully requests that the Court grant its Renewed Motion to Compel.

9  
10 Respectfully submitted,

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18  
19 By: /s/ David M. Buckner  
David M. Buckner  
20 Florida Bar No. 60550  
Brett E. von Borke  
21 Florida Bar. No. 0044802

22 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

23 I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true copy of the foregoing has been served via the Court's  
24 CM/ECF system on April 9, 2010 on Harold P. Gewerter, Esq., 2705 Airport Drive, North Las  
25 Vegas, Nevada 89032.

26  
27 By: /s/ David M. Buckner  
28 David M. Buckner